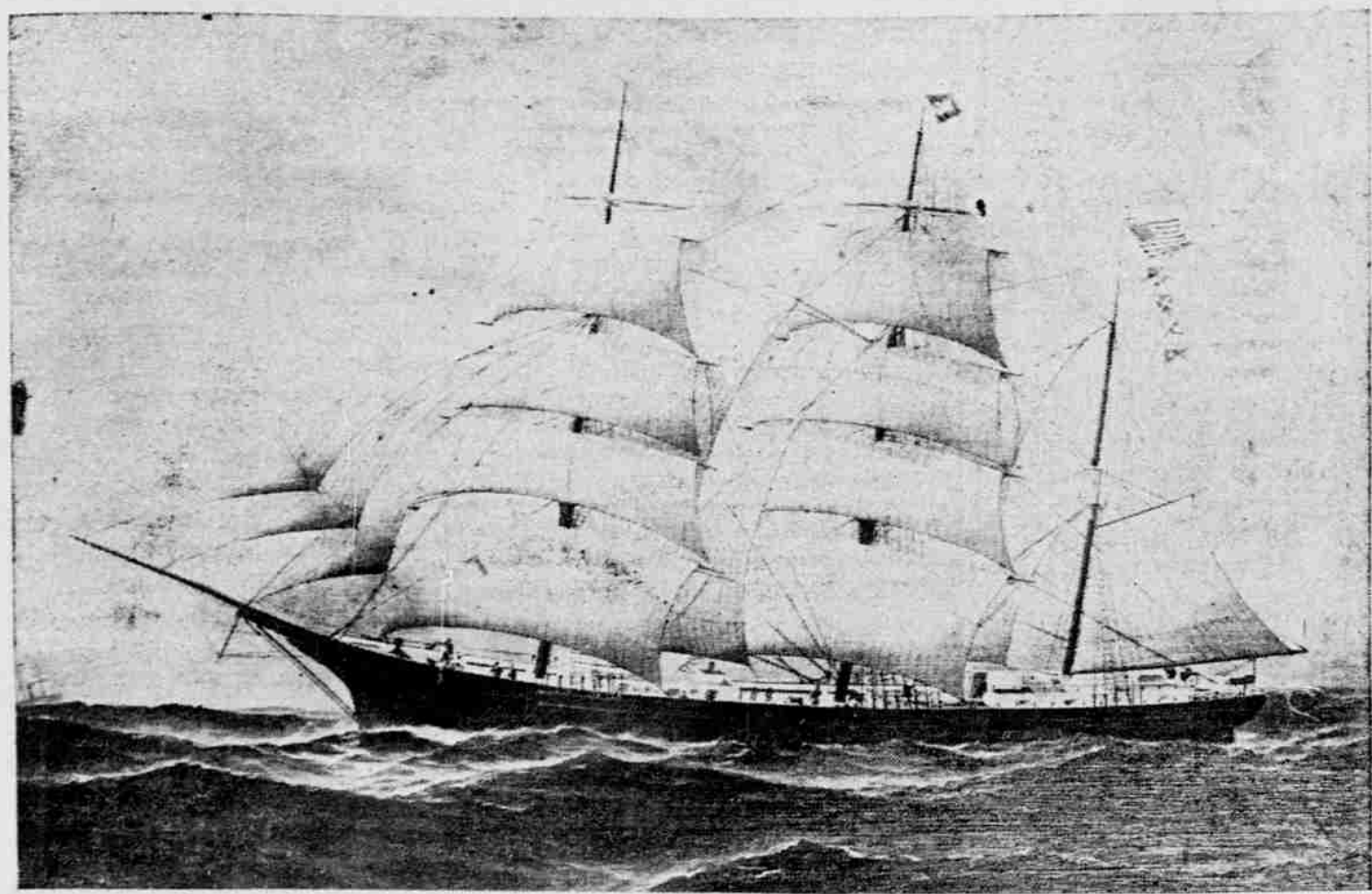


BARK DAVIS BURNED AT HILO



BARK MARTHA DAVIS, WHICH BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE IN HILO BAY, ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

(Cut copied from painting in the office of Brewer & Co., Honolulu.)

The bark Martha Davis, one of the kamaunas in the Hawaiian Islands trade, was burned to the water's edge in Hilo Bay, Hawaii, on Saturday night, and is a total loss. The news only reached Honolulu yesterday morning by wireless telegraphy, and was conveyed to Brewer & Co., agents for the vessel, in the following message:

"HILO, May 15.

"Brewer, Honolulu: "Martha totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. All plantation freight lost. Hilo freight nearly discharged. Origin unknown."

Another message to Wilder's Steamship Company was as follows:

"HILO, May 15.

"Martha Davis burned completely up in Hilo Bay. All plantation cargo lost.

"McKAY."

The bark arrived at Hilo from San Francisco on May 9, with a heavy cargo for plantations and some for Hilo. The message to Brewer indicates that only the freight for Hilo was classed as saved, it having been nearly all discharged, while the plantation freight was consumed with the vessel. The Martha Davis's cargo was as follows:

Flour, 513 bbls; 2986 cts barley, 20,066 lbs. middlings, 76 cts. wheat, 7855 lbs. beans, 12,917 lbs. bran, 962 bales hay, 111 cts. corn, 354 cts. canned goods, 5881 lbs. bread, 4880 lbs. lard, 80 pkgs. groceries and provisions, 775 lbs. butter, 8 cts. cheese, 168,800 lbs. rice, 1244 lbs. hams and bacon, 205 pkgs. potatoes, 10 cts. fresh fruits, 27 bbls. and 15 hf. bbls. salmon, 84 boxes paste, 3000 lbs. codfish, 7404 gals. wine, 5 cts. mineral water, 4 cts. liquors, 19 coils rope, 11 pkgs. agricultural implements, 11 cts. dry goods, 700,000 lbs. fertilizer, 2 bxs. soap, 35 pkgs. paper, 2 cts. fuse, 2 cts. caps, 40 cts. and 25 pkgs. powder, 192 pkgs. plumbing material, 14 cts. paints and oils, 15 pkgs. wagon material, 2025 lbs. tobacco, 500 cts. coal oil, 25 cts. gasoline, 30 boxes candies, 1600 bbls. lime, 52,117 ft. lumber.

The bark Martha Davis was built in 1873 at East Boston for Brewer & Co., and was placed in the Boston-Honolulu trade. She was therefore thirty-two years of age when destroyed. She was a wooden vessel of 871 tons, and more recently has been one of the Planter's Line of vessels plying between the coast and the Islands, and was accredited to the ownership of Welch & Co. She was 163.3 feet long, 33.7 feet beam and 21.9 feet depth of hold. Captain McCloon was in command of the vessel.

For eight years, from 1889 to 1897, the Martha Davis was commanded by Capt. Soule of this city, now a dry goods merchant. As mate and captain, Capt. Soule was with the Martha Davis for sixteen years. He was first in command of the vessel when she ran out of New York to Honolulu. He made his first trip as captain on this route. It was generally her habit also to go to China, the Philippines and home via Cape of Good Hope. Captain Soule quit the Martha Davis after an accident to the vessel in San Francisco harbor. During a norther the vessel dragged her anchors and bore down on the U. S. Survey steamer Patterson, doing some slight damage.

The vessel cost \$64,000 to build. She was a fast sailer in light weather, but generally she was heavily loaded with sugar on the run from the Islands to San Francisco and did not make the best kind of speed under such circumstances.

One of the evening papers said yesterday that Capt. Almon was in command of the ill-fated bark. He has not been her commander for some time. Capt. Macloon is her master.

Another evening paper referred to powder aboard the Martha Davis. Powder is not carried in the hold at all, but in a separate place and is landed the first thing on arrival. Had powder been aboard it would have been ignited and blown the ship up. The vessel had a good deal of lime and hay aboard and the fire was probably due to spontaneous combustion.

POSSIBILITIES OF BANANA BUSINESS

H. V. Stuart-Carey writes as follows in a newspaper of Fiji:

Fiji has not yet realized the enormous commercial possibilities of the banana. Of the popularity of the fruit and its prolific character, it is unnecessary to speak. The proved nutritious properties of the fruit destined it to become a fruit for the million in all parts of the world. The export of the fruit in its natural state is only the commencement of an industry that contains infinite possibilities of commercial expansion, with economical treatment, and entire absence of waste. The occasional glut of the green fruit, over-production and irregular transport, all tend to enormous wastage and low prices. By the introduction of such an industry as I propose to briefly outline, it would be possible to secure markets throughout the world, and also to eliminate the wastage of one single bunch of fruit. There are no less than twenty-three by-products that can be economically manufactured from the banana, and not one of these has yet been scientifically or commercially exploited, in any save the smallest degree. Fiji possesses unique advantages for the establishment of a banana preserving industry, in conjunction with fruit canning, as the two essentials (fruit and sugar) are both abundant and cheap. Moreover, the Fiji banana is more especially adapted for successful preservation than the same fruit grown in Queensland or the West Indies. From experience I have conducted, I am convinced that at least two varieties of the island banana are eminently adapted for the manufacture of no less than ten by-products, including the plain dried banana, crystallized bananas, desiccated bananas, banana meal (moist), banana flour, banana sugar, bananas preserved in syrup, banana essence, banana jam, and banana fibre. A long and thorough practical experience in fruit drying, evaporation, crystallization and desiccation has given me a knowledge of the subject that may be of service to the Colony, and I am very willing to give a demonstration of the practical nature of the scheme to any gentlemen who have sufficient interest in its possibilities. Again, the desiccation of coconut, the drying of coffee, vanilla, cocoa and ginger, can all be economically done in the islands by a process with which I am thoroughly familiar. And the canning of pineapples of the West Indian variety forms in itself alone a most profitable industry. There is an unlimited market for banana products, and the cost of production is so extremely low, that it affords a very handsome margin of profit for the manufacturer. In the initial stage of the industry, I would suggest the establishment of a small factory in Suva with the power of ready expansion, and eventually it should be possible for every planter in Fiji to possess his own drying and preserving plant. Tution in the different processes might, I suggest, be given under the guidance of the Agricultural Department, and subsidized by the Government. I feel convinced that the inevitable expansion of the trade would justify the appointment of commercial agents in New Zealand, Australia and Canada, who, if properly qualified men, could be of enormous service in promoting the export trade of Fiji. In anticipation of the conventional objections that may be raised against the establishment of such a scheme—First: it has been affirmed that bananas cannot be successfully dried in Fiji. To this objection, I can only say that I have in my possession an excellent sample of bananas dried in Suva, by the most primitive and unscientific process, nearly three months ago, and at the present moment they are in perfect condition, and are likely to remain so for a considerable period. By a process I have discovered in California, it is possible to dry bananas, and to keep them in any climate for not less than two years. This also applies to the different by-products. As far as I can discover the process is entirely unknown in Fiji. Cost of production—A bunch of bananas representing eight hands, containing on an average 140 pieces of fruit, will produce 30 lbs. of jam, with a total

cost of fruit and sugar at 3s. 6d. Pineapples can be landed in Suva at the factory door pro rate 6d. per dozen for the very best fruit. The cost of canning represents 2s. 6d. per dozen cans, packed ready for export.

Space is too limited to give further details under this heading, but I might conclude by dealing with the all-important question of markets. Some four years ago, I experimented with a sample of bananas grown in the Canary Islands, and from these manufactured a small quantity of refined banana meal. This was analysed by Sir Andrew Wilson, F. R. C. S., who pronounced the preparation "the most perfect infants' food it was possible to discover, for which there would be an unlimited and ever-growing demand." Unfortunately the authorities placed every possible obstacle in the way, and it was impossible to initiate the industry. Banana flour is at present in great demand in England. Crystallized bananas represent an entirely new sweet-meat; banana essence a new flavoring; banana meal an excellent preparation for cakes, puddings, and ices, and so on ad infinitum. The Cook Islands are already exporting large quantities of dried bananas, put up and manufactured in a very crude condition, but which find a ready sale. The final objection, I am prepared to hear, is that my scheme is original and untried, which I think is the most convincing argument for at once demonstrating its feasibility. If this is done it will be of inestimable benefit, not only to the planters, but indirectly to all classes of the community; in fact, the establishment of such an industry may mean a commercial regeneration of Fiji. I should mention that it is impossible within the limits of this brief article to do more than outline the scheme, but I have prepared an exhaustive memorandum dealing with every aspect of the question, and I shall be very pleased to enter fully into the matter, or give any necessary and further information to those interested.

THIEVES WHO ROB THE BREAD BASKETS

For a long time Makiki residents have been worried over the disappearance of the money they put in baskets on their verandas intended for the bread-wagon man when he came on his early rounds. Many people are in the habit of leaving a dollar now and then for tickets, or other amounts, for a loaf or two of bread.

The driver has not always found the money. He has found the empty baskets, and so failed to leave any bread. In some cases the bread would be left and the driver would call around later and ask for the money. The housewife said she left it in the basket. The bread-wagon man said it was not there. When the bread-wagon man left the place the housewife confided the information to her husband that she believed the bread-wagon man was dishonest. Then some householders came to the conclusion there was a petty thief making the rounds of the baskets. Capt. Bowers put a man on watch at one place and yesterday morning caught a Japanese almost in the act of taking money. The man was sent to the reef for sixty days for vagrancy.

HALEIWA.

The Haleiwa Hotel, Honolulu's famous country resort, on the line of the Oahu Railway, contains every modern improvement and affords its guests an opportunity to enjoy all amusements—golf, tennis, billiards, fresh and salt water bathing, shooting, fishing, riding and driving. Tickets, including railway fare and one full day's room and board, are sold at the Honolulu station and Trent & Company for \$5.00. For departure of trains consult time table.

On Sundays, the Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train, leaves at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives i. Honolulu at 10:10 p. m.

THE HONESTY ROAD has no side steps, and once set out on it, a man's got to keep going straight ahead for his own sake. The tailors who make our Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes hit the trail fifty years ago, and you can see their tracks always pointing one way if you look back. Woolens are going up. There's a lot of flimsy stuff being heaped on counters every day, but our Stein-Bloch clothes ring clear to all tapping. THE WOOL'S WOOL—WOOL-TESTED.

Our spring and summer stock of Stein-Bloch clothes is now ready for inspection.

M. McInerny, Ltd.

Corner Merchant and Fort streets.

COLLEGES CROWDED.

ENTRANCE TO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES VERY DIFFICULT.

Not Only Lack of Room But Strictness in Regard to Health and Other Regulations Are Barriers.

Getting into one of the women's colleges these days is a serious undertaking. The most popular of them are so crowded that only a part of those who are prepared to enter can be admitted. This makes a situation exactly the reverse of that which prevails in men's colleges, says the New York Sun, where every student who can pass the examination and meet the perfunctory requirements as to moral character is welcomed.

Several of the women's colleges require that those who intend to matriculate in a particular year shall give notice to that effect three or four years beforehand. Thus it is pretty well known for several years in advance what are the prospects for students, and the colleges are able to maintain their standards of scholarship.

Physical health also is more strictly insisted upon in the women's colleges than in the men's. Nearly all schools, at least of the higher grade, are now insisting as never before upon the health of pupils.

A physician is often attached to the gymnasium, sometimes as general superintendent of physical culture, and upon his advice the pupils often cut down their school work or for a time altogether give it up. At the women's colleges the relation of physical health to general education is felt to be so important that a very close watch is kept upon those who enter college and upon all students throughout their whole course.

Every year the June examinations of those who have been for several years registered as prospective matriculates of the women's colleges result in thinning out the numbers, but the places of those who for physical reasons or for failure to reach the standard of scholarship are told to wait another year are taken by applicants who have not been registered so long.

Then the unlucky ones either give up the race for the year or spend a large part of the summer in study for the autumn examinations, or in special exercises designed to improve their physical condition. The girl who is rejected on account of both physical ill health and lack of mental preparation stands small chance of making up her double deficiency.

Those students who have been long registered enjoy at some of the women's colleges special advantages. Certain favorite dormitories are quickly filled up by the long registered students.

In some cases there is room in the campus dormitories for only those who have applied far in advance and late comers have to lodge outside the college grounds. The fortunate occupants of favorite dormitories are much envied by the outsiders, and some parents consider it so important that their daughters shall actually live within the college grounds that they prefer that the girls shall wait a year before entering, rather than have them exposed to the inconvenience and possible temptations of lodging outside.

It is even intimated that wealthy parents sometimes pay handsomely to lucky occupants of the dormitories for an exchange of rooms. A few parents, on the other hand, believing that the dormitories are distracting, and perhaps dangerous in their effect upon the nerves, prefer that their daughters shall live elsewhere.

The girl matriculates has one other trouble that the boy escapes—the question of clothes. Most young men are content to go to college just a little better dressed than at home, but the girls and their mothers must pass many troubled hours in preparing the college trousseau.

At all the women's colleges there is a pretty wholesome spirit in the matter of dress, and the authorities systematically frown upon extravagance; but every freshman enters college with some terms as to her outward appearance, and there is a good deal of comment upon the attire of newcomers.

School Teacher—"Children, can any of you frame a sentence with the words 'bitter end' in it?" Little Girl (in front)—"Yes, teacher, please, I can." Teacher—"All right, Nellie, you may do so." Nellie—"Our big black dog chased our neighbor's cat and bit her end."

BY AUTHORITY.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRINTING THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bids for printing the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Regular and Extra Sessions of 1905, will be received until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1905, sealed and addressed to E. A. Knudsen, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Bids must specify the price per page at which the work will be done, such price to include all and every expense for composition, paper, presswork, binding, lettering and delivering within fifteen days after the receipt of the last copy by the successful bidder, the whole to be finished in first-class and good workmanlike manner and condition without additional charges of any kind.

Type to be used will be Small Pica, leaded, for the body of said Journal, with inserts to be set in Brevier, leaded, and indented.

Paper to be 44 lb. "A" Grade book and sample to accompany bid.

Fifty copies of said Journal to be bound in Law sheep, One Hundred copies in dark green cloth, and One Hundred and Fifty copies in the Hawaiian language, bound in dark green cloth.

One proof of all matter set in type to be furnished in galley form and one revised proof in page form.

An approved bond of Two Thousand Dollars to be furnished by the successful bidder to insure faithful performance and prompt delivery of the work.

A fine of Fifty Dollars per day to be imposed, and deducted from the amount of the bill for the non-delivery of any or all of the books at the time herein specified. A further fine of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to be imposed for non-performance of any or all of the conditions herein mentioned.

Bids will be opened at the House of Representatives, Capitol Building, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon. The lowest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

Honolulu, T. H., May 13, 1905.

ERIC A. KNUDSEN,

124 Speaker House of Representatives.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRINTING THE SENATE JOURNAL.

Bids for printing the Journal of the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Session of 1905, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1905, sealed and addressed to D. Paul R. Isenberg, President of the Senate.

Bids must specify the price per page at which the work will be done, such price to include all and every expense for composition, paper, presswork, binding, lettering, and delivering within fifteen days after receipt of the last copy by the successful bidder, the whole to be finished in first-class and good workmanlike manner and condition without additional charges of any kind.

Type to be used will be Long Primer, leaded, for the body of said Journal, with inserts to be set in Brevier, leaded, and indented.

Paper to be 44 lb. "A" Grade Book and sample to accompany bid.

Eighty copies of the said Journal to be bound in Law Sheep, and Two Hundred copies in dark green cloth.

One proof of all matter set in type to be furnished in galley form, and one revised proof in page form.

An approved bond of Two Thousand Dollars to be furnished by the successful bidder to insure faithful performance and prompt delivery of the work. A fine of Fifty Dollars per day to be imposed, and deducted from the amount of the bill, for the non-delivery

of any or all of the books at the time herein specified. A further fine of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to be imposed for non-performance of any one or all of the conditions herein mentioned.

Bids will be opened at the Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon. The lowest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

Honolulu, H. T., May 12, 1905.

D. PAUL R. ISENBERG,

President of the Senate.

7102

All the new Laws are being published in the Commercial Record in handy shape for reference prior to their publication in book form.

MEETING NOTICE.

GERMAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the German School Association will be held on Thursday, May 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Association on Beretania street.

A large attendance is requested.

A. CONSTABLE,

Secretary.

7104

BOOKS CLOSED.

OLAA SUGAR CO., LTD. The stockbooks of the Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers from May 15 to May 19, inclusive.

ALEX. GARVIE,

7104 Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF JNO. ADAM PINEHAKA WOOD ALIAS JOHN KAHOEKA.

The undersigned, Lahele Kahoeke, having been appointed administratrix of the Estate of Jno. Adam Pinehaka Wood alias John Kahoeke, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said Jno. Adam Pinehaka Wood alias John Kahoeke to present the same at the sheriff's office, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

LAHELE KAHOEKA,

Administratrix Estate of Jno. Adam Pinehaka Wood alias Kahoeke.

Honolulu, May 9, 1905.

7098—May 9, 16, 23, 30.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

Stockholders of the Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., are hereby notified that a dividend has been declared and will be payable at the office of the company on and after May 15, 1905.

GODFREY BROWN,

Treasurer.

Honolulu, T. H., May 12, 1905. 7103

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among these—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Hecquet, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgouyres, the well-known Chassagnac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of those diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmitting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the falling energies in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy THERAPION, which is certainly rank with the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. No Opium or other dangerous drugs. No harmful effects. No loss of sleep. No loss of appetite. No loss of strength. No loss of color. No loss of vitality. No loss of health. No loss of life.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS are sold by all chemists and druggists. They are also sold by the Proprietor, CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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